The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

NEW YORK.

Conflicting Medical Testimony in Stokes' Trial.

THE STEAMSHIP ISMALIA MISSING.

The Bank of England Forgery Scandal.

An Editor in Jail for Contempt.

NEW YORK, October 22, 1873.

The Bank of England Forgery Scandal.

The Board of Police Commissioners yesterday took no action in relation to the charges against Captain Irving and detective Farley, owing to the absence of Commissioner Charlick, who had in his possession all the documents relating to the complaint instituted by the Bank of England. Commissioner Smith objected to a vote being taken on the matter until he himself had an opportunity of reading the complaint. The counsel for the Bank of England says, when a great institution like the Bank of England makes charges of so grave a nature against police officers, it is the duty of the Police Board to make early and searching investigations into them, especially when there is so much documentary evidence to sustain the charges.

Trial of Stokes.

At the Stokes trial to-day, testimony was given to show that he lived in dread of his life from Fisk. The father of Stokes testified to insanity affecting members of his family, and how wild and excited looking the prisoner was betimes when speaking of Fisk, often asserting that he was followed by his emissaries.

Elizabeth Cooney, a new witness, and a scrubber in the Grand Central Hotel at the time of the shooting, swore that she saw Stokes come around the elevator, walk along the hall and go down the ladies' staircase. Then a voice cried out: "Don't fire," and then there was a shot. Witness got alarmed, took up her pail and ran up stairs; did not see Tommy Hart in the hall.

Additional testimony was given to prove that Fisk carried a pistol, and Doctor Fisher related the story of the probing of the wound and chloroforming of Fisk after he was shot.

A recess was then taken.

The cross-examination of Dr. Fisher after the recess gave rise to various arguments by the counsel and the customary number of objections and exceptions. Witness considered the wounds in the abdomen generally fatal.

A druggist testified to the quantities of medicine ordered for Fisk.

The mother of the prisoner repeated her testimony given on previous trials, and a New York lady, who had been in the suite against Fisk, testified to what he termed "the unscrupulous and dangerous character of the man."

On cross-examination, Dr. Macready said the symptoms indicated that Fisk died, not of shock, but of a narcotic drug administered, and he should not attribute death to the wound through the intestines. He was examined at length in reference to narcotic poisons, when Dos Passos presented, on behalf of the prisoner, a petition for a writ of *habeas corpus ad testificandum* for the production of an important witness, W. F. G. Shanks, city editor of the *Tribune*, now in the Raymond street gaol, Brooklyn, for contempt in refusing to disclose the authorship of certain articles published in the *Tribune*. Judge Davis granted the writ, returnable to-morrow morning. Dr. Carnochan, former health officer of the port, saw Fisk after being wounded. There were no symptoms of shock, of the man died of coma, caused by opium admi t tered. Whether the wound was fatal or not, the immediate cause of death was coma.

The court adjourned at 5 P. M.

Incarcerated for Contempt

W. F. G. Shanks, city editor of the *Tribune*, was to-day committed to the Brooklyn city jail by Judge Gilbert for contempt in refusing to disclose the name of the writer of an article in a recent issue of that paper reflecting severely upon Judge McCue, of Brooklyn. Information is desired in order to prosecute the writer for libel. Shanks gave the name of Whitelaw Reid as the responsible editor, but declared that the regulations of the office and duty to his employer forbid his naming the writers of particular articles.

Notorious Forgers.

The names of the New York Central and other bond forgers arrested here are Frank Gleason, Geo. Wilkes and Andrew Roberts, of this city, and George C. Olmstead, of Staten Island. The detectives say in order that the men arrested might not be able to hold communication with influential friends, who have often served them before under similar mishaps, the arrest and place of confinement of the men were kept secret until their indictment could be secured from the Grand Jury. This, it is believed, was accomplished yesterday.

Judgment Against the City.

Judgment was rendered to-day in favor of John Bynem, who sued the city for $59,948 for laying water pipes under a contract with the Commissioners of Public Works, on the ground that the contract was not advertised and given to the lowest bidder, and that the amount was excessive. Judge Van Brunt decided that the contract was valid, and there was no question as to excessiveness of the amount.

Meeting of the Presbyterian Synod.

The Presbyterian Synod met to-day in the West Presbyterian church. Rev. Robin A. Sawyer, Moderator, presided. Rev. Dr. Kendall gave an account of the operations of missionaries in the freedmen's cause. Rev. Dr. McClelland, of Pittsburgh, spoke on the same subject.

A Missing Steamship.

The steamship Ismalia, which left this port for Glasgow on September 29, has not arrived at her destination, and the owners think the machinery has been disabled. She carried no passengers. The vessel is valued at two hundred thousand dollars.

An Accomplice of Phelps in Jail.

Sherwin, of "Vienna syndicate" notoriety, arrested on Saturday evening for alleged complicity in the Phelps defalcation, being unable to furnish bail, was locked up in the Ludlow street jail to-day.

Bonds for the London Syndicate.

Ten million bonds, making $95,000,000 in all, have been delivered and sent from the Treasury to the Syndicate in London this week.

Specie Imports.

The Westphalia arrived to-day with $537,000 in specie.

YANKTON.

The Murderer of Gen. McCook Indicted for Manslaughter.

YANKTON, D. T., October 22.—The Grand Jury in the Territorial District Court for this county returned an indictment this morning against P. H. Whitemute for the murder of Secretary McCook, charging him with manslaughter only. The friends of Gen. McCook are very indignant, and do not hesitate to say that a number of the Grand Jury have been corruptly influenced, as it is understood that Whitemute has been using money freely wherever it would do the most good. The course of the jury has been a source of general scandal for some days past, and their action and the probable result of their investigation has been freely reported on the streets from day to day. As a result of this, Judge Barnes answered the jury, when the indictment was presented, in the severest terms, and in closing, told them they might retire, but not with the thanks of the court.

It is understood that several of the members stood out strenuously for an indictment for murder until they found they must take manslaughter or nothing, the vote standing evenly divided. It is understood that the next move of the defense will be for bail, and then for delay and a continuance. This may be found an unwise course to persist in, as the feeling is very deep, and many regard the course of the Grand Jury as a confession of a fear to submit a question of murder to a petit jury, and when an impression shall prevail that justice is to be balked by the use of money or otherwise, serious results may follow.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 7:30 P. M., Oct. 22, 1873.

Probabilities for To-day.

The area of high barometer and low temperature will probably extend on Thursday southward over the Western plains to Texas.

For the Eastern Gulf States, southerly winds, with cloudy and rainy weather.

For the South and Middle Atlantic States, southeast to southwest winds, partly cloudy and clear, warm weather.

For New England, south and east winds, with clear weather.

For the lower lakes, south and west winds, cloudy and rainy weather.

For the Ohio valley, increasing westerly winds, cloudy weather and light rain.

For the upper lakes, west and northwest winds, possibly increasing to brisk, with clouds and occasional snow, clearing away by Thursday night.

THE STORM.

Nine Canal Boats Lost.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., October 22.—Nine canal boats were lost in the storm the other night, involving a loss of two hundred thousand dollars.

A Flood in Maine.

BRUNSWICK, Me., October 22.—The Androscoggin is higher than at any time since the freshet of 1869. At Auburn the shoe factories had to stop work, the engines being submerged, and many buildings are surrounded by water. The Dead river bridge, on the Androscoggin Railroad, is washed away, and passengers and mails have to be transferred.

The Schooner Saginaw Ashore.

CLEVELAND, October 22.—The schooner Saginaw, owned in this city, from Cleveland, light, went ashore three miles east of Black River on Monday night. She is high on the beach, but it is thought she can be got off with but little damage.

CHICAGO.

Convention of Farmers of the Northwest.

CHICAGO, October 22.—A mass convention of farmers of the Northwest assembled in McCormick Hall this morning, in pursuance of a call issued by the State Central Committee of the Illinois Farmers' Association, to discuss the transportation question, and other matters affecting agricultural interests. The attendance for the first meeting was very large, delegates being present from Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan and New York. The morning session was occupied with preliminary details of the organization.

National Board of Trade.

The National Board of Trade resumed its session this morning. Forty-five delegates answered to the roll-call. President Fraley announced the following named gentlemen as the Committee on Reform of the Currency, National Banking and National Banking Law: Messrs. Woolley, of Cincinnati; Nurse, of Boston; Stranahan, of New York; Wright, of Chicago; Bonner of St. Louis; Pindle, of Louisville; Burnell, of New Orleans; Grosvernor, of Portland; Smith, of Milwaukee, and Broneberg, of Mobile. President Fraley was added to the Committee.

The Secretary read the report of the Executive Council on the National Bankrupt Law, containing the following suggestions: The abolition of fees and the establishment of salaries for officers; enlarging the powers of the assignee and authorizing the creditors to choose a committee from their own number to settle the accounts and make distributions, and that the Federal Government fix the amount and kind of property exempt from assignment and not subject to change by the States.

The Board proceeded to discuss the following resolutions regarding American shipping interests, offered by the Executive Council:

Resolved, That a just regard for the increase of American shipping interests should cause Congress to encourage American ship builders and ship owners, by an allowance of bounties for building ships, whether the materials used in their construction be of foreign or American production, so that American ship builders may be placed as nearly as possible upon the same footing as companies in other countries.

Resolved, That the Board renew the recommendation to Congress that all articles of foreign production needed for subsistence and general use on board vessels engaged in the foreign trade be allowed to be withdrawn without the payment of duty from bonded warehouses.

Resolved, That justice to the ship-owning interests and the best welfare of national commerce alike demand that the right be conceded by law to American citizens to purchase tonnage wherever built or owned, and to place it under the protection of their own flag.

Mr. Hawley, of Detroit, opposed discrimination by the Government in favor of any industrial interest as unwise and unconstitutional.

Mr. Stone, of Wilmington, said the shipbuilders there did not desire Government aid. Their cost for building was not more than ten per cent. more than the cost on the Clyde, and the cost of building on the Clyde was daily increasing by an advance in the cost of labor, coal and iron. The Wilmington shipbuilders asked no Government aid.

Mr. Weiskrid, of Philadelphia, agreed that American ship builders needed and asked no protection. Iron steamships are now built in America at less cost than on the Clyde.

Mr. Smith, of Milwaukee, opposed the first resolution.

Mr. Conger, of Massachusetts, opposed any class of special Government legislation. Let progress rely on individual enterprise.

Mr. Stranahan, of New York, said most of the foreign carrying was done in foreign bottoms, because of cheaper wages, and he hoped Americaid would be extended to Americans in foreign commerce.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Burwell, of New Orleans, Davis, of Cincinnati, Dow of Chicago, Hersey, of Portland, Taylor, of Cincinnati, Nazro, of Boston, Welley, of Cincinnati, Dore, of Buffalo, and Grosvenor, who opposed the first resolution, and Stowe, of Wilmington, Dorn, of Buffalo, and Taylor, of Cincinnati, who favored the third.

The resolution was rejected; yeas 3, nays 58.

The second resolution was then taken up. Mr. Nazro, of Boston, moved to amend by adding the words "upon the payment of reasonable duty on the cost." The amendment was adopted, and the resolution as amended was then rejected; yeas 40, nays 23—not two-thirds in the affirmative.

The action on the second and third resolutions can hardly be considered a fair expression of the board on the subject, owing to confusion and uncertainty occasioned by wrangling over amendments, and several members voted under protest.

Mr. Able, of St. Louis, gave notice that he would to morrow move reconsideration of the second and third of the above sections.

The report of President Fraley, favoring the Government establishing a Department of Commerce, was submitted, with a proposed act of Congress establishing and defining the powers, etc., giving this executive department supervision and care of the agricultural, commercial, manufacturing and mining interests, under Government regulation. The report was accepted, and the President explained the details of the provisions.

The report was referred back, approved, to the Executive Council, with instructions to urge on Congress the establishment of the department.

Mr. Grosvenor, of St. Louis, Chairman of the Committee on Transportation, submitted a partial report, embracing general resolutions; first, recognizing measures for cheapening transportation as a natural necessity; second, declaring that Congress should charter any road between the interior and seaboard, and which private capital may undertake to build, but that such road should be subject to the same State laws as to taxation or control as other roads in the same State; third, that Congress should prevent unjust restrictions by any State upon inter-State commerce, but that the protection of the people of each State from the exactions of roads within the State, or a refusal to perform their full duty as common carriers, may more effectually be left to State courts and legislation; fourth, that the only permanent guarantee against unreasonable rates is to be found in the improvements of the natural free highways by water channels to the sea, and, therefore, rejoicing in the improvement by the St. Lawrence route by Canada, and the efforts to improve canals by the state of New York, the earnest investigation of other water routes, and trusting that the improvement of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers may be pressed without delay; fifth that a board of commissioners should be appointed to investigate all plans for internal improvements, and that an appropriation should be made only on its recommendation.

The subject of a national bankrupt law was next taken up, and the recommendations of the Executive Council approved, and Congress asked to appoint a commission, consisting of the Attorney General and seven merchants, bankers and manufacturers, to revise the law.

Adjourned.

Marine News.

NEW YORK, October 22.—The steamships Scotia, from Liverpool, and Westphalia, from Hamburg, have arrived.

LONDON, October 22.—The steamships Caledonia, Deutschland and Italia, have arrived out.

UNIONTOWN.

The Election and Its Results.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

UNIONTOWN, October 22, 1873.

We had wintry blasts, with a vengeance on Monday and Tuesday. We wakened up Monday morning to find the earth covered with two inches of snow, but rain soon took it nearly all away. While it was raining here it was snowing on the mountains, where there was yesterday, in some places, a full foot of the beautiful snow, covering the earth.

The excitement and worry of the election is over, and politics are hardly thought of now. The day before election day was the most exciting one here. Word came from Greene county that the Republicans were about to *spring* a candidate for the *Judgeship*—G. W. K. Minor, Esq. Mr. Wilson's friends knew that that would be certain defeat to him, and they at once put their whole force to work to defeat the dastardly flank movement, and nothing else was talked about for a couple of hours. But Mr. Minor could not fly right in the face of many members of our party, who have always been his *professed* friends, and were firm supporters of Mr. Willson in this canvass, and consequently he refused to be a candidate. I speak of Mr. M.'s *professed* friends because the most of them have always been anxious enough to have him on the track when his name or influence would help *them* along—anxious to have him and his friends make speeches, get out the whole vote and do *all* the hard work, while they reaped the fruits. Had Mr. M.'s friends carried out the flank movement, he might, perhaps, have been successful, but our county ticket would have been defeated, as it is now, we have *gained* an Assemblyman, J. M. Thompson, Esq., and county commissioner Jesse Reed, Esq., and only missed the Treasurer by ninety-six votes, and the judge is also the choice of our party, which turned the scale in favor of Mr. Wilson. There was very little over a two-thirds vote out in this county, and if only one hundred, of the thousand Republicans who stayed at home had gone to the election our Treasurer would have been elected, but *laziness* has defeated him.

THE Amalgamated Engineers and Machinists, in consideration of the present financial crisis and the anticipated scarcity of employment and consequent reduction of wages during the approaching winter, have resolved that a communication be made to other Unions with a view to the serious consideration of the subject, and to take such measures as will either lead to arrest, or at least mitigate the evil, and if possible to devise means for the present and future settlement of all trade questions by arbitration and conciliation.

FOUR men are reported arrested on charges connecting them with the recent immense forgeries of the New York Central bonds. The evidence against them is said to be furnished by an engraver, who made the plates from which the forged bonds were printed.

The Constitutional Convention.

THE RAILROAD QUESTION DISCUSSED.

The Substitute Rejected and the Old Article Finally Adopted.

In the Constitutional Convention, Tuesday afternoon, after the report of the Special Committee on Railroads had been read, Mr. Corbett, Chairman of the Committee, moved to go into Committee to consider the article as reported. On this a long and bitter discussion arose, participated in by a large number of delegates, and on an appeal from the President's decision that the motion was in order, a vast amount of ill-feeling was displayed. Messrs. Armstrong, Biddle, Baer, Buckalew, and others sustained, and Messrs. Cochrane, S. A. Purviance, Lawrence, Howard and MacVeagh opposed the decision. A call for the ayes and nays supported the President—ayes 64; nays 40.

Mr. Temple moved to go into Committee of the Whole to substitute the original article for that reported by the special committee.

Mr. Cochran spoke earnestly in favor of the motion, and pointed out the evils and wrongs which would accrue to the people of Pennsylvania by the adoption of the report presented by the special committee.

Mr. Campbell followed, and supported the views expressed by Mr. Cochran.

Mr. Biddle could not accept this special report. He denied that the Convention agreed, when the committee was appointed, to adopt the result of its deliberation without considering it in conjunction with the original article.

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, the Convention proceeded at once to consider the article on railroads and canals, on Mr. Temple's motion to substitute the original article for that reported by the special committee of seven.

Mr. Broomall resumed his remarks in favor of the report. He claimed that this bill was a better framework for a Railroad article than that of the Standing Committee.

Mr. Bigler spoke warmly and at length in support of the report from the Special Committee, of which he and Mr. Broomall were members.

Mr. Purviance, of Butler, opposed it in a vigorous speech, and insisted that the original proposition should be adopted.

Mr. Beebe supported the bill of the standing committee, and denounced the report of the special seven as being framed entirely in the interest of the railroad corporations.

Mr. Carter made a strong speech, into which considerable humor was thrown, characterizing the report as made in favor of monopolies, and calling upon the Convention to beware of the dangers which threatened the people of the Commonwealth, as now shaped in the document prepared by this special committee.

Mr. Purman could not sustain the report. He did not see anything in it that demanded its preference to the original article. It failed in the most essential points of interest to the public, while it was directly favorable to the railroad companies. He wanted the Convention to adopt something that would be fair to all parties.

The Substitute Rejected and Old Article Adopted.

After a long and quite animated discussion the substitute of the Special Committee was rejected and the Article reported by the Standing Committee, which had been passed by the Convention and subsequently reconsidered, was finally adopted.

THE STATE ELECTION.

Official returns from the following counties have been received:

BUTLER—OFFICIAL.

Sup. Judge—Gordon	2582	Ludlow	2134
State Treas'r—Mackey	2611	Hutchinson	2158
Commis'er—Chrisman	2492	Whitmire	2232
Co Treas'r—Campbell	2492	Roth	2247
Jury Com.—Kennedy	2507	M'Candless	2132
Auditor—Duncan	2585	Martin	2136
Assembly—McKee	2420	Lusk	2563
" —Campbell	2131	Cheney	2135
" —Cross	2572	Archer	2122
" —Allison	2556	Barnett	2088

Assembly in the District

Washington County.

	Rep.	Dem.
Allison	4065	Archer	3947
Campbell	4206	Barnett	4142
McKee	4214	Cheney	4060
Cross	4199	Lusk	3990

Butler County.

Campbell	2631	Lusk	2563
McKee	2420	Cheeney	2135
Cross	2572	Archer	2122
Allison	2556	Barnett	2088

Beaver County.

Cross, Rep	615 majority.
Allison, Rep	615 majority.
Campbell, Rep	615 majority.
McKee, Rep	615 majority.

Campbell over Lusk in the District, 309.

BLAIR—OFFICIAL.

Sup. Judge—Gordon	3114	Ludlow	2578
State Treas.—Mackey	3605	Hutchinson	2594
Assembly—McClure	2988	Rusk	2611
Sheriff—Robb	3184	Rockett	2578
Commissioner—Clark	3223	Haggerty	2540
Prothon'y—Feehner	2685	Stewart	2955
Jury Com.—Smith	3160	McIntosh	2955
Poor Director—Wilson	3085	Fox	2586
Coroner—Lykens	3147	Hickey	2547
Auditor—Knox	3056	Holliday	2670

CAMBRIA—OFFICIAL.

Sup. Judge—Gordon	2734	Ludlow	4322
State Treas'r—Mackey	2857	Hutchinson	3246
Assembly—Henry	2771	Scanlon	4325
Sheriff—Harris	2765	Banmer	2978
Treas'r—Griffith	2977	Criste	3005
Commis'r—Conrad	2884	Glass	3059
P. Director—Stutzman	2884	Weakland	3063
Coroner—Fisher	2827	Brady	3134
Auditor—Cushon	2823	Frieshoff	3135
Jury Com'r—Baker	2834	Topper	3152
Cl'k D. Court—Masters	1443	Woodruff	1202

ERIE—OFFICIAL.

Sup. Judge—Gordon	3887	Ludlow	2769
State Treas'r—Mackey	3552	Hutchinson	2899
Assembly—Wilcox	4977	Laird	3098
" —Butterfield	4568	Taylor	2756
Sheriff—Hynes	3457	Moore	3450
Clerk of Courts—Peters	5249	No opposition	
Commis'r—Silverthorn	5474	Hartley	1767
P. Director—Dunn	4323	Phelps	2687
Jury Com—Grant	4494	Leslie	2798
Auditor—Thomas	4374	McClure	2502

Election on primary system—Crawford plan, 764; Clarion plan, 1,771; delegates, 68.

ARMSTRONG COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

Sup. Judge—Gordon	1283	Ludlow	2512
State Treas.—Mackey	1295	Hutchinson	2459
Prest. Judge—Wilson	751	Crawford	2708
Assembly—Reed	1744	Laidley	2027
Sheriff—Pennington	1470	Cosgray	2186
Co. Treas.—Harvey	1466	Bayard	2355
Com'r—Flennikin	1187	Smith	2523
Dir. Poor—Braddock	1205	Mitchell	2508
Jury Com—Telgarden	1312	M'Clenathan	2473
Auditor—Stephens	1329	Goodall	2461
Coroner—Lantz	1337	Johns n	2586

MERCER COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

Sup. Judge—Gordon	3851	Ludlow	3050
State Treas.—Mackey	3781	Hutchinson	3154
Assembly—Barker	5163	Stranahan	3838
Treasurer—Powell	3863	Kelly	3076
Commis'r—Robinson	3818	Galloway	3047
Poor Direc'r—Gamble	3864	Latimer	3072
Auditor—Perry	3847	Porter	3094
Jury Com'r—Leech	3952	Leech	3075

WESTMORELAND COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

Republicans.		*Democrats.*	
Sup. Judge—Gordon	3875	Ludlow	4712
State Treas.—Mackey	3832	Hutchinson	4775
Assembly—Piper	4702	Ege	3746
" Toner	4702	Hunter	3732
Prothonotary—Singer	4663	Faulk	3848
Clerk courts—Frick	4663	Remaining	3876
Treasurer—Miller	4687	McElrey	3864
Jury Com.—Keener	4679	Ambrose	3911
Com.—Kesley	4630	Stoner	3915
Poor H. D.—Beamer	4691	McKown	4721
Auditor—Sloan	4721	Davidson	3880

WASHINGTON COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

Sup. Judge—Gordon	4193	Ludlow	4013
St. Treas.—Mackey	4063	Hutchinson	4071
Assembly—Allison	4065	Archer	3947
" Campbell	4206	Barnett	4142
" McKee	4214	Cheney	4060
" Cross	4199	Lusk	3990
Sheriff—Hart	4086	Thompson	4166
Treasurer—French	4063	Richardson	4063
Com.—McCleary	4159	Noble	4056
Jury Com.—Grable	4211	Wilson	3989
Dir. Poor—Vankirk	4090	Bower	4126
Auditor—Howell	4148	McNary	4033

VENANGO COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

Sup. Judge—Gordon	2420	Ludlow	2279
State Treas.—Mackey	2367	Hutchinson	2259
Assembly—McCreary	2568	Kernan	2182
County Treas.—Mackey	2225	Sowers	2555
County Com'r—Lytle	2442	Cowen	2308
Coroner—Hughes	2375	Snowden	2473
Auditor—Meyers	2461	Duffield	2276
Jury Com'r—Braden	2460	Muse	2750

INDIANA—OFFICIAL.

INDIANA, PA., October 18.—*Messrs. Editors Gazette:*—Indiana county official gives Mackey 1,552 majority. Gordon, 1,608 majority. Vote very light. R. G. S.

BALTIMORE.

National Convention of Chief Engineers of Fire Departments.

BALTIMORE, October 22.—The National Convention of Chief Engineers of Fire Departments of the United States met this morning. Chief Hill, of Cleveland, submitted a report on fire escapes, actually serviceable for invalids, women and children. The report was recommitted, with authority to memorialize Congress to adopt necessary measures to stimulate inventors in this respect.

Chief Stockell, of Nashville, reported on the regulation of storage of inflammable material, and the use of the same for heating or illuminating purposes, and the exclusion of rubbish liable to spontaneous ignition.

A report was presented on the organization and discipline of the fire departments, and the limp stances of separating them from political influence, deprecating annual changes in the fire departments, and recommending a term of three years' service, with thorough discipline.

Delegates representing underwriters, including Edward S. Rouse, of Cleveland, were placed on the permanent committees, and after the customary votes of thanks, the Convention adjourned *sine die*. The delegates then took the train for Washington.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

Movements of the South Atlantic Squadron.

THE POLARIS INVESTIGATION CONCLUDED.

An Increase in the South Pacific Squadron Needed.

POW-WOW WITH INDIANS

Another Petition in Bankruptcy Against Jay Cooke & Co.

EX-POSTMASTER STEWART'S CASE.

Appropriations in Excess of Estimates.

THE PRESIDENT INDISPOSED.

Report on the Condition of the New York City National Banks.

WASHINGTON, October 22, 1873.

Another Petition in Bankruptcy Against Jay Cooke & Co.

Another case of alleged bankruptcy has been filed in Court against Jay Cooke & Co. The petitioner is Benjamin P. Buckner, formerly of Texas, and an order has been made to show cause, returnable on Monday, the 27th. This notice has been served upon H. N. Cooke and W. H. Tenny, the latter being the alleged partner in the Washington house. The petitioner states that he deposited with Jay Cooke & Co. a certificate of deposit for nine thousand dollars, and one thousand dollars as a general depositor, and checked out four hundred dollars, leaving nine thousand six hundred dollars to his credit.

Movements of the South Atlantic Squadron.

Admiral Taylor, commanding the South Atlantic station, writes from Bahia that on arriving there he was informed the British ship Challenger was ashore fifteen miles distant, and immediately went to her assistance and took off the one hundred and thirty-four passengers, with their luggage, and about $250,000 in treasure. The vessel was subsequently got afloat. The British ship Challenger, on a scientific expedition, was at Bahia, but left to avoid the yellow fever, one case having occurred on board. Professor Thompson, of the University of Edinburgh, is on board, and will observe the transit of Venus, which takes place in 1874. The Triconderoga has called at Buenos Ayres, and Capt. Badger, accompanied by United States Consul White, congratulated President Sarmiento on his escape from assassination. President Sarmiento and the members of his cabinet returned the visit. A steamer called Eastward Everett, bearing the American flag, and owned by American merchants navigating Parana and Paraguay rivers, had met with some detentions on her late voyage, the authorities suspecting her of taking supplies to the rebels. The steamer is in the hands of the United States Minister. The Wasp had gone up the river.

Appropriations in Excess of Estimates.

The book of appropriations for the current fiscal year shows that the appropriations made by Congress exceeded the amounts asked for by the departments by $134,529,000, an excess which has not been permitted before for many years. A considerable portion is due to the increase of salaries; another large part to the additions made in the Senate, several millions by sums voted for public buildings in places where they are not really needed at present. The practice in the departments is to send in estimates somewhat in excess of the real needs, with the expectation that they will be cut down by Congress, and generally this has been done, but last session the appropriations were greater than were asked for, by the above sum. At the session before the estimates were cut down two and a quarter millions. There is great anxiety felt at the Treasury Department to have a Committee on Appropriations appointed, every member of which will fully appreciate the present financial situation and act accordingly.

An Increase in the South Pacific Squadron Needed.

Admiral Almy, writing to the Secretary of the Navy about having landed forces to protect the Panama Railroad, says: The President of Panama had previously notified the United States Consul that under the present circumstances he was able to give the Panama Railroad Company the protection and safeguard guaranteed in the treaty, but desired otherwise. By care, attention and hard work the American naval force has securely protected the transit of passengers and their effects over the road without any delay. The ship's command behaved well. The Canada is the only cruising ship besides the Pensacola in the squadron. In view of the frequent and prolonged troubles in the way of revolution in the South American republics, he suggests that the Benicia be added to the South Pacific squadron, and in view of the great length of the cruising ground, extending to Australia, he further suggests that there be three cruising ships as the least number in the squadron. There is no necessity for keeping so large a force on shore at Panama, he had withdrawn all but thirty men to the ships.

Condition of New York City National Banks.

A statement of the condition of forty-eight New York city national banks, on October 21, shows a reserve of 24 2-5 per cent., the banks owed this year to banks and bankers outside the city $13,177,000 more than in October of last year, and to individual depositors about $1,075,000 more, making their total indebtedness to depositors about $14,000,000 more than last year. One of the prominent features of the recommendations which will be made in the report of the Treasurer of the United States will be in favor of issuing a series of currency bonds, convertible into greenbacks, and back again into currency, at the option of the holder.

The Advent of Small Specie.

The Treasury Department has notice that 80,000 ounces have been received at the mint in Philadelphia from Chicago, with the prospect that it be coined and returned in half and quarter dollars and dimes. It will furnish change to the amount of $62,500. Silver is now paid out to a limited extent for change in this city. Dr. Linderman, Director of the Bureau of the Mint, says that silver will be in general circulation as currency on Nov. 1. All the mints in the country have been ordered to work to their full capacity in coining silver.

Pow-wow with Indians.

A delegation of Ute chiefs and one of Apaches, from Grant county, Arizona, had a pow-wow with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs this morning in regard mainly to the relocation of their agency. A chief named "Omay" was the principal speaker, and attracted much attention by his costume, which included fashionable boots, stock and scarf pin, and a smiling and jolly manner, in striking contrast to the imperturbility of his companions. He spoke in excellent Spanish. Commissioner Smith had a free talk with Omay and others, and promised to give their request due consideration.

The Polaris Investigation Concluded.

The Polaris investigation was concluded yesterday, and those examined, with the exception of Dr. Bessels, will leave for the North.

Reid, United States Consul at Dundee, reports that Bryhn, Booth and Mauch, of the Polaris, had reached his consulate, and would leave on Friday for the United States. Dr. Bessels will remain in Washington until a new chart of the Polar Ocean shall be completed, and will temporarily be attached to the Smithsonian Institute.

Additional Postal Facilities for Chicago.

The Postmaster General issued an order to-day allowing Chicago additional mail facilities at $800 per year each; also establishing five postal stations, to be known as the North, Northwest, Southwest, South, and Stock Yards. The following amounts are allowed for increased expenditures: fitting up of the stations, $2,000; rent of the stations per year, $1,500; salaries of clerks, per year, $6,200; and messenger service, per year, $1,000. The order takes effect on December 1st.

Illness of the President.

The President is unwell to-day, and has remained in the private part of the Executive Mansion. Many visitors called during the day, but were unable to see him. The President was complaining yesterday of a severe cold, but attended to public business.

The Case of Postmaster Stewart.

The Attorney General declines to interfere in the prosecution begun against the defaulting Postmaster, Stewart, of Pittsburgh.

First Women Employes.

Two ladies have received appointments as clerks in the Department of Justice, being the first women ever employed here.

Legal Tenders Outstanding.

The outstanding legal tenders amount to $359,846,488.

PHILADELPHIA.

A Ton and a Half of Twenty Dollar Gold Pieces.

PHILADELPHIA, October 22.—Eight hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars, coined in twenty dollar gold pieces, was delivered this morning to Superintendent Pollock, of the Philadelphia Mint. The gold weighed over a ton and a half.

—An Albany (N. Y.) dispatch says the Phelps case was further postponed till Monday next at three o'clock. It is understood the reason of the postponement is that Phelps will return the money, but Justice McNamara says the case shall not thus be settled in his court.

FOREIGN.

Spanish Merchant Ships Plundered at Valencia.

REVOLUTION IN SONORA.

Banquet to Railway Men in London.

MEETING OF FRENCH DEPUTIES.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Banquet to Railway Men.

LONDON, October 22.—There was a banquet at the Mansion House last evening, at which there was present about three hundred guests, including representatives of the various city companies, Hon. Joseph Medill, Mayor of Chicago, and President Watson, of the Erie Railway. The Lord Mayor proposed the following toast: "Prosperity to the Trade and Commerce of the United States and British Colonies." He associated the name of President Watson with the subject.

Mr. Watson, in replying, thanked the Lord Mayor for the flattering allusion to his administration of the Erie Railway Company, and spoke of the difficulties necessarily attending such reformation as he had devolved on him to undertake. He said that the hearty support and approval which he received in England strengthened him to grapple with the difficulties that yet remained to be overcome. An honorable and intelligent administration for American railroads was as important as sound government for the country.

Mayor Medill was called on to respond to the toast: "The Municipal Institutions of America." In doing so, he took opportunity to return thanks to London for aid sent to Chicago after her great fire.

The Tichborne Trial.

LONDON, October 22.—After the recess in the Tichborne trial to-day a note was received from Dr. Kenaly, stating that owing to illness he could not again appear in the case to-day, and expressing the hope that he would be able to rest the case for the defence to-morrow.

Specie Shipments.

LONDON, October 22.—$100,000 in specie were shipped from Liverpool to New York yesterday.

Speech by John Bright.

LONDON, October 22.—Right Hon. John Bright addressed an assemblage estimated to number sixteen thousand persons, in Birmingham, to-night.

FRANCE.

Meeting of Delegates of the Right Centre.

PARIS, October 22.—A meeting of delegates of the Right Centre of the Assembly was held to-day, the Duke D'Audiffret Pusquirer presiding. A resolution recalling the Count De Chambord to France was unanimously adopted. The meeting also adopted a resolution formally coalescing with the members of the Right. A communication was addressed to the party of the Left Centre, with a view to an understanding upon questions of moment.

Trial of Marshal Bazaine.

The trial of Marshal Bazaine was continued at noon to-day, with a presentation of further evidence in regard to the amount of ammunition left in the forts. Some of the witnesses testified that a third of the supply in the magazines at the beginning of the siege was consumed before the 16th of August.

The Assembly to Meet on the 29th.

LONDON, October 23—5 A. M.—A special dispatch from the *Daily Telegraph* says it is practically settled that the Assembly is to meet on October 29th, and a motion for the restoration of the monarchy will be made on November 8th.

MEXICO.

Revolution in Sonora.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 22.—Dates from Tucson, Arizona, to October 11th, say the Sonora revolutionists number four hundred men, headed by Carlos Conante and Barberyta. A declaration of the insurgents says they revolt against the tyranny of the State of Sonora, not against the National Government. They do not recognize the legality of the late elections, and say they are degraded by the government of Pesqueria. The Governor issued a proclamation against the insurgents and took the field in person. The rebels captured Almso, killed two soldiers, and held the place at last accounts. Large numbers of people are fleeing from Sonora into Arizona for protection.

SPAIN.

Merchant Ships Plundered.

MADRID, October 22.—The intransigente vessels have left Valencia. Before leaving they plundered ten more Spanish merchant ships, taking four along with them. An attempt to capture the Government gunboat Depante failed.

A Court Martial Asked.

Admiral Lobo acknowledges that he disobeyed orders in leaving Cartagena for Gibraltar with the national squadron, and has asked that his case be tried by court martial.

The Insurgent Fleet Returned to Cartagena.

MADRID, October 23.—The insurgent fleet has returned to Cartagena.

YELLOW FEVER.

New York.

OSBK, October 22.—Patrick Heney, a laborer, of No. 73 Washington street, was found this morning suffering from yellow fever. He was removed to Blackwell's Island, and the disinfecting corps set at work on the premises. The case

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1873.

BONDS at Frankfort 18¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 39f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 108¼@108¾.

COLONEL HUGHES, the Republican candidate for Governor of Virginia, denies that he was the bearer of a challenge for a duel, but states that he mediated to prevent a duel. This is quite a different thing from what was charged. He will, of course, continue his candidacy, and, we hope, be elected.

THERE is a possibility of the convocation of the French Assembly on the 27th of October. It is reported that MacMahon will resign the Presidency on the convening of the Assembly, and that the Ministry will do the same, but hold their position till the vote relative to a monarchy is taken. The Republicans, however, claim to have a majority of eight votes against the monarchy. Thus, politics in France may be said to be rather mixed just at the present.

WE have received some statements, supported by written testimony, reflecting on the manner in which the High School is governed. We do not desire to use this information pending an examination by the Central Board, of complaints brought to their attention. What we have received more than verify the points made by us in the series of articles we published some time since. We had hoped the evils pointed out were remedied, and have spoken favorably of the institution for this reason. We hope affairs may come out all right.

WHEN President Grant referred to the grand destiny which awaits the English language and Republican institutions, he was thought to be a little grandiose, not to say enthusiastic. Yet now the distinguished French botanist, M. de Conolle, of the Academy of Geneva, expresses the belief that English will be the medium of scientific communication for the learning world. Professor Thorell, of the University of Upsala, takes the same view. In a work, recently published, he elaborates this opinion. It is based on the fact that the English language "is far more widely diffused over every part of the earth than any other culture language, and that already two of the greatest nations publish in it the results of their scientific labors, because English, on account of its simple grammar, and as combining in nearly the same degree Teutonic and Roman elements, is by most Europeans more easily acquired than any other language."

THE *Churchman*, in its last issue, devotes a considerable amount of editorial space to the Evangelical Alliance, and the definition of its peculiarities. It emphasizes that being an *alliance*, it is merely "a contract of amity between independent powers," a definition which will not, we presume, be seriously questioned. We have not understood that there was a "unifying of the denominations or churches, or that any one that entered into the alliance gave up any peculiarity, whether of custom or doctrine, which it had been possessed of before the alliance. Our view has been that the Alliance was intended to promote fraternity of feeling between the churches and denominations, but not to affect at all their individual peculiarities. That it merely accomplished this is no reproach, as it is all it set out to accomplish, and is of vast importance. Our fear, when we observe the tone of several of the denomination journals, is that it has not accomplished effectually even this much.

WE YESTERDAY enjoyed a brief look-in among the students and Professors of Western University. This institution is in a very prosperous condition,—the attendance of students being unusually large. Notwithstanding the fact that the University is located in the city, and is exposed to the demoralising influence of city excitements, we are informed that it is perfectly free from disorder and is in this respect a model institution. The restraint is purely moral, the faculty exerting personal influence with the students to induce them to quietness and good behavior from motives of self-respect. Might it not be well to apply this rule more largely to the management of our public schools? We were also much pleased at the generally intelligent appearance of the students. We judged many not to be the children of wealthy parents; but they are apparently possessed of sound health, and a resolute purpose to make the best of their opportunities,—two circumstances of more value than is the possession of wealth without them. Their monthly, called the *College Journal*, is redolent of the summer vacation, but has, withal, several articles embodying careful thought and elaboration. It is a good paper, and worthy of remunerative patronage.

THE *Post*, with owl like wisdom that is really admirable, undertakes to criticise what we say about currency, but really does not know what it is talking about. It has managed to repeat for so long a time the stale and rapid assertion that our financial panic comes from trading on a paper currency, and that a return to gold will cure the evil, that we feel impelled to say that these statements havn't even a semblance of truth in them. We do not charge the *Post* with uttering untruths—it simply repeats, parrot-like, what a few other papers say. It has never taken the trouble to think on the subject. We have done business on a good basis, but have inflated the prices, by the use of currency, from twenty per cent. several years ago down to eight per cent. now. Were we to reduce the currency to gold, or resume specie payments to-morrow, it would make a change of values of only eight per cent. in theory, and not even that much in fact. As to gold saving us from panics, the idea is utterly absurd. In the worst panics we have ever had, those of 1857, 1847 and 1837, we had specie payments—or paper, convertible into specie on demand. It couldn't be done, and the panics made currency worthless, and brought loss and ruin. So in England. While from 1797 to the fall of Napoleon in 1815 was the paper money era in England, it was also a period of financial prosperity. On the other hand, under the hard-money system she has had terrible money panics in 1825, 1837, 1847, 1857 and 1866. We believe in specie when it comes naturally, and when it is not leaned on too heavily. We believe we shall have it in this country soon; but if we are wise, we will maintain a paper currency based on the credit of the Government, and not on specie.

CIVIL SERVICE.

George W. Curtis has signalized his return to the active editorship of *Harpers' Weekly* by articles criticising the President and the Republican party. The last subject it has had under consideration is that of Civil Service Reform, and it affirms lack of confidence of the people in the reality and thoroughness of that measure. It seems to think that from the very outset, the civil service rules were to be applied with unbending rigidity. It is clear to us, that the President has acted with prudence, and has so applied the civil service rules, as not to occasion a reaction against them. In all things, however, the element of time is necessary to the public confidence in any institution. A President who promises a reform must prove his sincerity, not by a grand spectacular display of committees and resolutions, but by endurance in a long, inglorious course of commonplace well-doing. People have not the confidence in a two-year old bank which they give to one that has existed for half a century. In the same way, the public will believe that they are to have a pure and stable civil service. A bank expects to pay its bills and perfectly perform its duties for many years of probation before its position is recognized. So years must elapse, under the most favorable circumstances, before either the rules will be perfect, or the system will have attained popular confidence. And it is simply absurd to expect anything different.

WISDOM AND SYMPATHY.

The English papers have a way of becoming intensely interested in subjects pertaining to this country, when the home interest in the same subject has entirely expended its force. We have referred to the migration of colored people to the lowlands of Mississippi and Louisiana, because of the greater warmth of the section selected. There is nothing mysterious, or even general in the movement. But the London *Spectator* is amazed and something alarmed at it. It affirms the "negroes are moving without apparent concert or plan, but in immense numbers, towards the States nearest the Gulf of Mexico. The dark people seem seized with a fever of emigration, and 30,000 negroes have left Georgia in one year for Mississippi and Louisiana. The movement is not confined to Georgia, but is spreading in all the Northernmost Slave States, and is so severely felt in the extreme South that it is causing a white emigration northward." With this as a basis, it speculates as to the future, and imagines that the affair will result, not in the dismemberment of the States, but in the creation of a dark nation. This, it thinks, will be productive of terrible results to the colored race. "The negro, in receding from the white man, recedes also from his best chance of obtaining civilization. The negro is by no means the lazy man his enemies assert, nor is he devoid of culturable intellectual power; but like many other races of mankind, he suffers terribly from isolation. He needs the contact of the white man, or at least, of some man higher than himself; and left to himself, without competition, sinks back into the easy, contented, semi-barbarous condition which we find in parts of Hayti. Left to themselves, they might compel the United States to cast them off, to their utter ruin, or to conquer them to the destruction of their novel freedom." The funniness of all this consists in the fact that the movement is purely local, of no great magnitude, and has attracted only momentary attention in this country.

GOING IT WILD

The *Telegraph* is very enthusiastic over the railroad question, and very desirous of securing beneficial legislation from the Constitutional Convention, but its misfortune is, that it either does not know what it wants, or else is given to mixing things rather wildly. It assumes that the Convention can no more cheapen freightage than it can cheapen "flour, potatoes, coal, pork or newspapers!" In New York, the rate of fare allowed to be charged on the New York Central Road is two cents a mile. As a rule, railroads will charge maximum rates. Nothing is more clearly determined than what is a fair price for the different classes of freightage. Let this sum be fixed, clearly and plainly. It will be no more a legislative proceeding than much else the Convention has done. And it will prevent discrimination. The experience of Illinois shows that legislation of a general nature enables railroads to mark up the rates, rather than compels them to mark them down.

All the *Telegraph* says of the refusal of railroads to carry one man's freight, while it carries that of another, and its allusion to competition, monopolies, "gobbling," the confinement of railroad companies to their legitimate business as common carriers, is simply "going it wild," and has no relevancy to the question on which it starts. On all these points the GAZETTE gave expression to its views before the *Telegraph* had thought of them, and it simply follows our lead in its views on those subjects. We gave expression to sentiments identical to those the *Telegraph* now urges before it had considered the subject publicly at all. We have not changed our mind on those subjects. But these have nothing whatever to do with the point under discussion. If, as the *Telegraph* urges, competition will give cheap freights, why not provide simply for competition? The real point at issue is,—"how can we cheapen freights?" If facts had not recently occurred to show that regulations against discrimination will *not* do this, we would favor a non-discriminating section in the new Constitution. As it will not, we will go for something practical and specific, and urge that a specific limitation of rates shall be fixed. At worst this will be less likely to be declared in conflict with the United States Constitution than a non-discriminating clause in our Constitution will be, so far as it applies to commerce with other States.

THE RAILROAD ARTICLE.

A considerable amount of cheap thunder is being manufactured by papers that blindly follow certain leaders in the Constitutional Convention. The pith of the struggle relative to Railroads has turned on one important point. The old Article provided against discriminations being made on freight or passengers *in* or *through* the State, or *between* or *against*, the people thereof. The one substituted entirely evades this question. This is the leading feature of the difference between the two. The dropping of the clause relative to passes is of small importance. Both articles, the *Telegraph* to the contrary notwithstanding, refer to the Legislature, in language that is almost identical, the power to give effect to the Article. The difference, therefore, that is of material importance, is that relating to discriminations. The aim of the old Article was to prevent discriminations of all kinds. A close reading of the several sections of that Article, however, convinces us that they do not prevent discriminations in favor of points *beyond* this State. The complaints which have, from time to time been made, are, that the railroads favor cities and towns without the limits of the Commonwealth, as against those within it. For example, the *pro rata* of charge from Philadelphia or New York to Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, or other points, East and West, is less than that to Pittsburgh, or interior towns. And the prevailing impression is, and has been, that this is the exact evil the new Constitution is to remedy. *It does not and cannot do it.*

If the remark "between or against the people" of this State is interpreted to mean that railroads shall not charge less to those residing without the limits of the State, than to those within, and that they cannot bring goods from without the State to points within, at a less *pro rata*, if they so desire, than is charged between two points within the State, we have only to say that it will not stand in law. The question has been decided more than once. The latest decision was made in the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of the Reading Railroad vs. the State of Pennsylvania. The points decided are contained in the fifteenth volume of Wallace's reports, and, it will be seen from the following syllabus, cover all the issues involved in the proposed Constitutional provision:

First. The transportation of freights, or of the subjects of commerce, is a constitutional part of commerce itself.

Second. A tax upon freight transported from State to State is a regulation of commerce among the States.

Third. Whenever the subjects, in regard to which a power to regulate commerce is asserted, are in their nature national, or admit of one uniform system or plan of regulation, they are exclusively within the regulating control of Congress.

Fourth. Transportation of passengers or merchandise through a State, or from one State to another, is of this nature.

Hence a statute of a State imposing a tax upon freight, taken up within a State and brought within it, is repugnant to that provision of the Constitution of the United States which ordains that "Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes.

That the seventh section of the Railroad Article, is meant to secure the citizens of this State against discriminations, as between them and the citizens of other States, we do not doubt. But that it will utterly fail in its purpose we regard as clearly settled by a series of uniform decisions by the United States Supreme Court. But the substituted Article does not touch the subject at all. Hence it is objectionable in this particular. We are no more disposed to support it than we were that before proposed. To our mind the entire subject is susceptible of easy arrangement. Let a section be adopted, that for certain distances that might be named, two cents a mile for passengers, or a specific sum, and say one and a half cents a mile per ton for freightage of a given class,—or a specific sum that may be arranged, and let this be in lieu of anything else. We desire to be fair to all. But specific rates can be reached, that will not be offensive to any. If railroads choose, temporarily, to carry for less than this amount, where orders are large, or competition is active, we do not see that it particularly injures any one, and hence it is not objectionable. This is the great point to be settled; and we hope our members of the Convention, rather than ride a hobby, will come down to practical measures that will be of real service.

—Since the above was written advices have been received to the effect that the Convention has settled the matter by adopting the old Article—that is, the one reported by the Standing Committee on Railroads, which had been passed by the Convention, but was subsequently reconsidered.

THE KELSEY MYSTERY AGAIN.

Promise to Produce the Living Tarred and Feathered Kelsey.

The New York *Herald* announces that the tar and feather party in Huntington seem to have raised a new ghost in the case lately. They assert now that Kelsey is alive, and will be produced by them inside of three or four weeks at the furthest. It seems that something like twenty or twenty-five years ago George Kelsey, the oldest of the Kelsey brothers, went to California and never returned. It was the general opinion, however, that he was dead. Now it is asserted in letters received from California that a man, purporting and representing himself to be George Kelsey, is going the rounds in the Gold State, and especially in the haunts frequented by the long absent brother. It is claimed by many that George Kelsey, who has thus singularly reappeared in California, is no other than Charles G. Kelsey, the tar and feather victim of last November. It will be recalled that Charles was thirty-eight years of age at the time of his disappearance, and might, possibly, as is claimed, be able to personate his brother through a strong facial resemblance to him, and to the fact that he is to a large extent familiar, through correspondence received years ago from George, with his various places of residence, his acquaintance and personal history in California. So far as I can understand, the tar or implicated party have put a detective on the trail of this California Kelsey, and expect to show up the whole affair shortly.

In the face of this there exists the very remarkable contrasting fact that letters of administration were granted by Surrogate John R. Reed on Thursday, in favor of Henry P. Kelsey on the estate of his deceased brother Charles. Truly, Kelsey's is an extraordinary history, even to the fact that its eventful portion is posthumous—a period when most people cease to have any history. An inquest is being held here upon human remains supposed to be his, letters of administration have been issued on his estate, his brothers offer a reward of $700 for his body, dead or alive; the Town Board last April offered $750 for him dead and $250 for him alive, which rewards are still standing; and last week the Supervisors of Suffolk county authorized a reward of $1,000 cash, for evidence leading to the conviction of his murderers.

THE BABY.

The Way it Behaves in Company.

It is an odd fact that no baby ever did, and no baby ever will, behave well in company. The mother always brings it into the parlor where the visitor is, dressed in its clean dress, and its father and its aunt come in smiling at the same time. After the visitor has kissed the baby and taken it on her lap, and declared it is the dearest little thing she ever saw, the baby's mother and she begin to talk. Each talks about her own baby as fast as she can rattle, and both talk at once, apparently without caring what the other is saying. In the midst of the conversation the baby "throws up" on the visitors' dress, and is suddenly handed to its mother. The visitor smiles a sickly smile, and says it makes no difference, but she is mad. The conversation is resumed, but presently the father winks furiously at the mother and frowns, and clears his throat and makes mysterious signals at the side of the chair with his hand. The mother looks down and perceives that some of the baby's undergarments are slipping off, and she snatches up the infant and flies from the room. When she returns the child cries to go to its father; and no sooner is it settled on his knee than it betrays an irresistible yearning to go to its aunt, after which it cries furiously because its mother won't take it. Then the aunt gets a piece of candy to quiet it, and when its hands have acquired sufficient stickiness, it reaches over and mauls the visitor's bonnet. Then its mother tries to show off its accomplishments; but it utterly refuses to make a display; it is as stupid as an owl. It won't say "mamma" or "papa," and it won't show how big it is. Its father tries to coax it to say "papa," but it pays no attention to him. He tries again and again, getting madder all the time, and dreadfully afraid the visitor will think the child is dull. At last he grabs the child by the arm and shakes it and yells, "Why don't you say papa as I tell you? Then the child screams like a back-yard full of cats. The more the mother soothes it, the louder it gets, until at last the father exclaims, "Gimme that brat!" and picks it up and dashes out of the room, and is heard spanking it in the entry. Then the visitor goes home, looking at her dress, and deciding that the end of that infant will be the gallows, if its characteristics are allowed to develop fully as it grows up.—*Max Adeler.*

ALLEGED MURDERER ARRESTED.

The Monroe County Murder—Strong Circumstantial Evidence—Another Mystery Partially Cleared Up.

A dispatch from Milford, Pa., to the New York *Times* says: If there is any virtue in circumstantial evidence, the perpetrator of the backwoods murder, in Monroe County, has been found. The finding of the mutilated dead body of the Muffley boy in the cellar of his grandmother's house, in Scott township, of that county, a fortnight since, is still fresh in the public mind. Timothy Heller, a desperate vagabond of that vicinity, was missing after the murder. Officers were at once put upon his track, and he was followed to an isolated spot in Lehigh County, and arrested. He was taken to the scene of the tragedy, and, while denying that he was guilty of the murder, admitted that he was at the house on the day of the murder, and stole the articles that were missing. The clothing, he said, he had hidden in a school house in the woods, and it was found there, besmeared with blood. There was also blood on the prisoner's shirt. He was at once placed in jail at Stroudsburg to await his trial.

A mystery which has for a month puzzled the residents of this section of the county has at last been partially cleared up. On the 13th of September Walter Bradley, living on a farm near Dingman's Ferry, left a neighbor's to return home. He was never seen afterward, and, as he was known to be in the habit of carrying large sums of money about him, he was believed to have been murdered. A portion of what was supposed to be human remains being found two weeks subsequently in Dark Swamp, near where he lived, strengthened this belief. One day last week a hunter found Bradley's body within a rod of his house, hidden by some bushes. The top of his head was smashed in. All his money, his bank book, and other articles were found in his pockets. A Coroner's inquest was held, but nothing elicited to throw any light on the mysterious death.

POLITICAL NOTES.

WELSH, Democrat, is elected to the Legislature in Franklin county on the whisky question.

IN Warren county Allen (Republican) for Assembly has 248 majority. Davis (Democrat) for Sheriff has 484 majority.

IRWIN, Republican, was defeated for Senator in the Huntingdon district. This is one vote lost for Senator Scott in 1875.

GOVERNOR-ELECT WILLIAM ALLEN, of Ohio, is the uncle of Allen G. Thurman, who will be re-elected to the United States Senate as a result of the late Democratic victory in that State.

CLARION COUNTY goes Democratic by 800 to 900. Forest county went Republican strong, but not heavy enough to overcome Clarion's preferences for a Democratic Assemblymen, and Williams is elected.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE Boston Public Library contains 214,124 volumes and 123 274 pamphlets.

THE population of Minnesota has increased 46,000 this year, and three months left yet.

CURRENCY in large volume is reported to be coming into New York from the interior, and the premium is reported down nearly to par.

THE New York *World* is inclined to place the future metropolis in New Jersey. Across the river are the railroads, and there also is the most natural landing place for ocean steamers. The water front is unequaled.

IRVING has been in New York for a fortnight or more, and yet the public hear nothing of the important revelations which he promised. If he really has any to make, why not out with them? If he is a fraud, let the public know it.

THE Albany *Evening Journal* maintains that "Sectarian schools must be sustained by sectarians. That is the verdict of common sense, and it will be the verdict of public sentiment if the question shall ever be distinctly presented to the people for their decision."

ONE of the papers shows its want of wit by calling the Women's Congress the "petticoat parliament." The women might retort by characterizing the recent meetings of which men had exclusive control as "the breeches conventicles." But ladies are not vulgar enough to commit such breeches of civility.

THERE are now on the pension rolls 246,768 pensioners, as follows: Revolutionary, half-pay, 1,557; invalid, 99,804; widows, 5; and others not including children, 112,688; war of 1812, 22 312. Last year 1,407 pensioners received artificial limbs and 9,497 commutation in lieu thereof.

THE shortest time ever made in an ocean voyage from England to New York was by the steamer Adriatic, in May, 1872, the voyage from Queenstown to Sandy Hook having been in 7 days, 18 hours and 55 minutes. The shortest time from New York to England was made in January 1873, by the steamer Baltic, which arrived at Queenstown in 7 days, 20 hours and 9 minutes.

ACCORDING to a writer in the *Popular Science Monthly*, a house should be so placed that the direct rays of the sun have free admission into the living apartments, because the sun's rays impart a healthy and invigorating quality to the air, and stimulate the vitality of human beings as they do those of plants, and without sunlight human beings, as well as plants, would sicken and die. The aspect, therefore, should be southeast.

IT IS pleasant to know that fashion is turning against the use of false hair, so that the people will be able to indulge in the luxury of baldness with impunity. As the fickle goddess usually goes to extremes, the billiard ball may become the pattern for ladies who have lately buried their brains under a capillary load. There will now be no excuse for brutal husbands to say, when they ruffle their wives' locks, that they don't know whose hair they are pulling; and beauty may safely adopt Pope's advice and draw us with a single hair.

A "DEAD CAT" swindle is the latest development of ring trickery. It has just been exposed in Troy where the corporation paid fifty cents for the removal and interment of pauper babies. The surprising number of funerals led to suspicion, and an examination disclosed the fact that the city was paying several times for the last sad rites of each individual cat, the corpse being resurrected and reburied until it could no longer be handled. Not satisfied with the profits of this swindle, however, the rascals were found to have used stuffed hides when legitimate carcasses were scarce.

THE ordinary roughness of the course of true love, when compared with the obstacles lately surmounted by Mr. J. A. Hardwicke, of Kentucky, is like a mole-hill to a mountain. He loved Miss Anna Jennings, of Harrod county, but Anna's friends did not love him. On approaching her father's house, eighteen shots were fired at him by her indignant relatives. Hardwicke naturally fled, but only to meet another Jennings who presented a pistol, but was persuaded to be magnanimous to the unarmed lover. Meanwhile the gentle Anna had fled to the house of the parents of Hardwicke, where her lover found her, and in spite of threats on the part of her family that they would kill him, boldly led her to the altar, and, it is to be hoped, will live long to enjoy her society.

THE trial of steam canal boats in New York last week resulted unsatisfactorily. It is stated that none of those competing for the $100,000 prize came up to the requirements. The Baxter travelled from Syracuse to Utica at an average rate of speed of one mile in nineteen minutes and twenty seconds, or a fraction over three miles an hour. The Baxter was eighteen hours and three minutes in making the passage, and consumed 820 pounds of hard coal. The Port Byron used 4,450 pounds of coal; the Central City 7,280 pounds; the Newman 4,500 pounds, and the Pope 4,854 pounds. The Baxter is a flat bottomed boat that, with 200 tons cargo, draws 5 feet 8¼ inches, and is propelled by means of a pair of Baxter engines of 25 horse power, weighing five tons, which drive two three-bladed screws in the stern, 4½ feet diameter and 4 feet pitch, revolving with uniform movements towards each other.

A SKELETON supposed to be that of Mrs. Elizabeth Lowell, who mysteriously disappeared from Lewistown, Me., on the night of June 12, 1870, has been found in the woods near Barker's Mills, on her knees, begging for life. Her hands were uplifted, and she was saying, "Don't kill me: don't kill me!" but it seemed to me that somebody killed her and buried her there."

As prophetic dreams have not much legal value, and as the skeleton was found in the place indicated, Mrs. Burton (the mother) should be forced to pass through a very inclusive examination as to the sources of her knowledge of the affair.

PERSONAL.

LUCCA'S age is given at twenty-nine.

PERE HYACINTHE has been a father since Sunday. This makes a pair for the Pere. Who's keeping count?

HUXLEY, Tyndall, Lyell and Hooker have received the decoration of the Order of the North Star from the King of Sweden.

MISS AGNES LEE, the youngest daughter of the late General Robert E. Lee, died in Lexington, Kentucky, last Sunday evening.

GENERAL SAM HOUSTON always had on his mantel in his parlor a written notice that "General Houston retires at nine o'clock every evening."

THE Count de Chambord was baptized in infancy with water brought from the river Jordan, which goes far to explain his having a hard road to travel.

MRS. ROWLETT, who lives near Fort Heinman, Ky., has just lost her third husband in precisely the same manner as she did Nos. 1 and 2—by shooting in the head.

DR. M. LA BORDE has been appointed Secretary of the Southern Historical Society for South Carolina. There have been, or soon will be, secretaries appointed for each one of the Southern States, whose duty it will be to collect and classify all facts and incidents tending to throw light upon the causes and conduct of the war.

THE testimonial of the Dominion Government to the Rev. Mr. Ancient recalls the courage of the parish clergyman on that dreadful April morning at Marr's Rock. The reply of Mr. Ancient is as modest and simple as his conduct was heroic and grand, and the good man stands out a central figure among those whom all mankind delight to honor.

AMONG the most distinguished who have attained greatness in the past, whose birthday occurred on the 21st of October, we find the names of Marshal Augereau, Duke of Castiglione, a general of distinction and—Bonaparte, 1757; Samuel Taylor Coleridge, 1772, and George Combe, the first phrenologist, 1778. Among those who died on this day are the following eminent men: Edmund Waller, 1687; Tobias Smollet, 1771; Samuel Foote, 1777; Lord Nelson, at Trafalgar, 1805, and Curran, the celebrated Irish orator and wit, in 1817.

SOME one having revived the lamentable truism that literary women are seldom beautiful, that their features, and especially their foreheads, are more or less masculine, a recent writer points out some exceptions, among them Miss Landon, whose forehead was essentially feminine, and who was exceedingly pretty. Mrs. Stanton, likewise, is a pretty woman, but Miss Anthony and Miss Livermore are both plain. Maria and Jane Porter were women of high brows and irregular features, as was also Miss Sedgwick. Anna Dickinson has a strong masculine face; Kate Fields has a good-looking, though by no means pretty one, and Mrs. Howe is thought to be positively homely. Alice and Phœbe Cary were both plain in features, though their sweetness of disposition added greatly to their personal appearance. Margaret Fuller had a splendid head, but her features were irregular. Charlotte Bronte had wondrously beautiful dark brown eyes and a perfectly shaped head. Julia Ward Howe is a fine looking woman. Laura Holloway resembles Charlotte Bronte. Neither Mary Booth nor Marion Harland can lay claim to handsome faces, while Mary Clemmer Ames is just as pleasing in features as her writings are graceful.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

CHARTERED IN 1867.

ASSETS January 1, 1873, - $778,351 56.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Hahn, G. Fahnestock, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

TO FARMERS.

SAVE YOUR CIDER AND PRESERVE IT.

Use Neutral Sulphate of Lime,
Use Neutral Sulphate of Lime,
Use Neutral Sulphate of Lime,
Use Neutral Sulphate of Lime,
Use Neutral Sulphate of Lime,

Neutral Sulphate of Lime, Neutral Sulphate of Lime,
Neutral Sulphate of Lime, Neutral Sulphate of Lime,
Neutral Sulphate of Lime, Neutral Sulphate of Lime,
Neutral Sulphate of Lime, Neutral Sulphate of Lime,

The finest preparation made for Preserving Cider, is perfectly harmless.

A new and splendid quality of this valuable Preparation will be found at

BROWNE'S DRUG STORE,
Cor. Penn avenue and Sixth (old St. Clair) street.

Hutchison & Co.

Iron Working Machinery
AND
MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
28 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A BIG BLOW.

A New Orleans Youth Blows up a Lung Tester.

The New Orleans *Herald* says: A few evenings ago, while the chief engineer of a lungtester was expatiating upon the benefits to be derived from the free use of his instrument, a cadaverous individual stepped out of the crowd and remarked to him:

"Mister, do you think it would help me any to blow into that can?"

"Yes, sir; certainly; it would expand your chest, give elasticity to your lungs, and lengthen your life. Why, you'd soon be able to blow five hundred pounds and win the five dollar prize."

"Why, does a fellow get five dollars when he blows that many pounds?"

"Yes, sir; wouldn't you like to make a trial?" with a knowing wink to the crowd.

"I don't care if I do," said Greens, walking around and planking down a dime of the greasy shinplaster sort.

Then taking the mouth-piece in his hand he made ready. He opened his mouth until the hole in his face looked like a dry dock for ocean steamers, and began to take in wind. The inflation was like that of the great balloon, but not so disastrous. The fellow's chest began to grow and distend until it resembled a pouter pigeon more than a man, at which point he put the mouth-piece to his lips and blew with such force that his eyes came out and stood around on his cheek bones to see what was the matter—but that can-top went up like a flash, and the needle of the indicator spun around like the button on a country school-house door, until it stood still at 500 pounds! The crowd cheered, and the keeper of the can paid over the $5 in stamps, with a mutter of astonishment. But Greens pocketed them coolly, and turning to the spectators, said:

"Look here, gents, that ain't nothing to do at all for a man who has been a bugler in a deaf and dumb asylum for several years, like me."

RUPTURE.

There are hundreds of people ruptured who don't know what ails them; there are others who don't know what to do for it, nor where to seek for relief or a cure; others again who have had rupture for years, under the false notion that there can be no danger in the future, as there has been none in the past. This is a fatal delusion, and there is no knowing what day the rupture may become strangulated, and call for a painful and dangerous surgical operation. To avoid so fearful a result, make application to some competent person to have a truss applied. Will a truss cure me, you may ask. Very often it will, but it will always retain the parts so as to make you secure and safe from danger, and at a cost so trifling as to be hardly worth mentioning when compared with the enormous risk you run in letting it alone. Dr. Keyser, at his office, 167 Liberty street, is provided with every appliance suitable to the retention and cure of this terrible evil. He has trusses at a price as low as can be obtained anywhere in the country, and in every variety and quality—of such vast variety, that the most difficult and long standing cases, of years duration, are made manageable and brought within the province of cure. Let no one deceive themselves into the belief that rupture is never curable; but worst than all, let none consent to "let alone" cure.

Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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367 Liberty Street,
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STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

Orders Solicited.

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Stock and Note
BROKER,
HAS REMOVED TO
NO. 96 FOURTH AVENUE,
Where he will continue the business of buying and selling
ON COMMISSION,
STOCKS, BONDS, NOTES,
AND
All Marketable Securities

PERSONS HOLDING
NORTHERN PACIFIC AND OTHER SECURITIES,
Can find Latest Quotations of Market Prices, by Calling on

Luther S. Kauffman,
Stock and Note Broker,
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COMMERCIAL PAPER,
AND
OTHER GOOD SECURITIES
Are requested to call on
Luther S. Kauffman
STOCK AND NOTE BROKER,
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L. H. SMITH & CO.,

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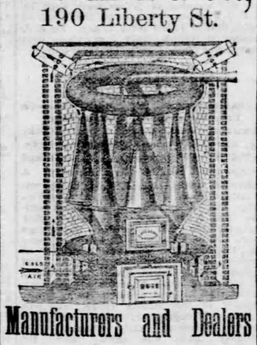

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IN THE
CHILSON
New Cone Furnaces
WELLMAN REFLECTOR
Grates and Stoves,
MARBELIZED
SLATE MANTELS.
ALSO
Common Fronts and Grates,
HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS, &c.

The Superiority of the Cone Furnace consists in its simplicity of construction, large amount of radiating surface, ease of management and economy in fuel, saving at least one-third of fuel over the ordinary Furnace.

THE WELLMAN REFLECTOR GRATE
Has an acknowledged reputation. For Cleanliness, Economy of Fuel and Heating Capacity it stands without a rival.

An examination of our stock is respectfully solicited.

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WM. SEMPLE

KID GLOVES.
We are selling an invoice of Two-Button Kids, at $1.25—a great bargain.

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
By the dozen only, at $9.50 per dozen, less than one-half real value.

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Complete line of them, including the latest productions in Novelties.

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Trimmed and untrimmed. Our stock is unusually large, varied and cheap.

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Pompons, Wings and Ostrich Tips in almost endless variety, at real bargains.

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To match new colors and shades in Dress Goods.

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Real and Imitation, in Switches, Curls, Puffs, Braids, &c.

EMBROIDERIES.
Stock of these new and very choice.

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Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Ladies' and Gents' Underwear, Buttons.

CORSETS.
White and Colored, at 37½c; also, at 75c, worth $1.25.

YARNS.
Rise, Mixed and Fancy Yarns for Zephyrs. Blue mixed Country Yarns 75c per pound.

GENTS'
Furnishing Goods of all kinds at very low prices.

RUCHING.
Bells, Trimming Laces and Nets, in great variety.

165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

1873. FALL. 1873.

NEW GOODS

JUST OPENED
All the New Shades in
Cashmeres,
Satteens,
Merinos,
Serges,
Mohairs,
Balernos,
Empress,
Poplins,
Chintzes.

We are showing a new and carefully selected stock of Desirable

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In all the New Shades.

Also, a full line of

Black Goods,

In every desirable material,

AT LOW PRICES.
A CALL IS SOLICITED.

MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,

Cor. 4th Avenue and Market St.

H. J. LYNCH,

JUST RECEIVED
Serges, Camel's Hair Cloth and Poplins
In all the new autumn shades.
Cloth and Cashmere Sacques and Mantles,
Redingotes, Shawls and Blankets,
In great variety at
No. 96 Market Street.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

CARPETS.

OUR FALL STOCK OF
Axminster,
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Velvet,
Solid Brussels,
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Ingrain and
Common

Carpets is the most complete ever offered in this market. Styles and prices cannot fail to give satisfaction.

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FALL STOCK.

LOW PRICES.

GOOD STYLES.

Mattings,
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Shades,
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INSURANCE!

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OF HARTFORD.

Capital, $3,000,000.

Losses Paid in 54 Years, - $39,000,000 00
Losses Paid in Past 16 Months, 9,000,000 00

ASSETS, MARCH 1, 1873.

Cash in Hand and in Bank.....$ 867,782 50
Mortgage Bonds and Real Estate Securities.....1,425,053 00
Bank Stock.....1,327,030 00
United States, State and City Stock, and other Securities.....2,350,978 96
Total.....$5,980,867 46

LOSSES ADJUSTED AND PAID BY

S. S. Carrier, Agt.,

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DRY GOODS.

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Special Bargains.

At 6c, Prints,
Nice new dark styles for Comforts.
At 6 1-4c, Crash,
Linen Crash, extra wide.
At 8c, Prints,
Choice dark styles, good cloths.
At 8 1-3c, Muslin,
Fine shirtings, long cloth.
At 10c, Prints,
Best Prints in the newest patterns.
At 11c, Sheeting,
Heavy yard-wide Sheeting, worth 12½c.
At 12 1-2c, Percales,
Full width Cretonne Percales, quite new.
At 12 1-2c, Muslin,
Yard-wide, extra quality Shirting Muslin.
At 12 1-2c, Dress Goods,
Wide stripe Gray Goods for Suits and Redingotes.
At 12 1-2c, Kentucky Jeans,
All colors, a very great bargain.
At 12 1-2c, Flannels,
Cheviot Stripe Cotton Flannel, quite new.
At 15c, Dress Goods,
Illuminated Stripe Dress Goods.
At 18 3-4c, Dress Goods,
New dark assorted styles and col

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TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,
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Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.
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Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.

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STREET IMPROVEMENT
Seven Per Cent.
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AT PAR AND INTEREST, FREE FROM TAXATION.
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CAPITAL - $200,000.
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Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

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Investors are requested to call for full information.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 22, 1873.

The veteran banker, John Thompson, in the latest issue of Thompson's Bank Note Reporter, takes the following hopeful view of the financial situation:

"This panic will be of short duration and will be called in future the *great scare*. They will be the lucky ones who buy and invest before the tide turns. The balloons must all burst and the wrecks sink out of sight, then the track will be clear for another good run. Economy, retrenchment and sober common sense are now in order. It required just such a panic and just such downfalls to bring daring and giddy fortune hunters to common sense. More got that harm will follow."

We publish to-day a condensed statement of the assets of the National banks of this city, to which we invite the attention of our readers. The total amount foots up to the round sum of almost twenty-nine millions, surely enough to afford abundant security to every one.

Money is still scarce and in demand. Our banks are not doing any outside paper, though they say they are doing all they can do for their customers in the way of renewing paper. Rates on the street are various and range to higher or lower figures according to the necessities of the borrower. Some parties refuse to pay more than 12 per cent. for money, and we commend them for it. There is no reason in charging exorbitant rates for money.

In N w York stocks have remained barely steady, there being no large bull interest to keep them up or drive them to higher figures. Gold has remained steady all day at 108¾.

Condensed statement of the National Banks of Pittsburgh, Pa., at close of business September 18, 1873, compiled from the published statements, by Luther S. Kauffman, Broker, 96 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.

Banks.	Loans and Discounts.	Over Drafts.	U. S. Bonds.	Other Stocks and Bonds.	Cash Items.	Due from other Banks.	Current Expenses and Taxes.	Real Estate.	Total Assets.	Capital.	Surplus.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Due to other Banks.
Farmers' Dep't N. Bank, Allegheny	127,000	1,000	50,000	2,000	10,000	20,000	1,000	2,000	213,000	100,000	10,000	45,000	58,000	
Allegheny National Bank	1,177,000	1,000	50,000	2,000	10,000	20,000	1,000	2,000	1,263,000	300,000	100,000	45,000	818,000	
Pittsburgh National Bank	1,177,000	1,000	50,000	2,000	10,000	20,000	1,000	2,000	1,263,000	300,000	100,000	45,000	818,000	
First National Bank, Allegheny	1,177,000	1,000	50,000	2,000	10,000	20,000	1,000	2,000	1,263,000	300,000	100,000	45,000	818,000	
Second National Bank	1,177,000	1,000	50,000	2,000	10,000	20,000	1,000	2,000	1,263,000	300,000	100,000	45,000	818,000	
Third National Bank	1,177,000	1,000	50,000	2,000	10,000	20,000	1,000	2,000	1,263,000	300,000	100,000	45,000	818,000	
Fourth National Bank	1,177,000	1,000	50,000	2,000	10,000	20,000	1,000	2,000	1,263,000	300,000	100,000	45,000	818,000	
Fifth National Bank	1,177,000	1,000	50,000	2,000	10,000	20,000	1,000	2,000	1,263,000	300,000	100,000	45,000	818,000	
Sixth National Bank	1,177,000	1,000	50,000	2,000	10,000	20,000	1,000	2,000	1,263,000	300,000	100,000	45,000	818,000	
Seventh National Bank	1,177,000	1,000	50,000	2,000	10,000	20,000	1,000	2,000	1,263,000	300,000	100,000	45,000	818,000	
Eighth National Bank	1,177,000	1,000	50,000	2,000	10,000	20,000	1,000	2,000	1,263,000	300,000	100,000	45,000	818,000	
Ninth National Bank	1,177,000	1,000	50,000	2,000	10,000	20,000	1,000	2,000	1,263,000	300,000	100,000	45,000	818,000	
Tenth National Bank	1,177,000	1,000	50,000	2,000	10,000	20,000	1,000	2,000	1,263,000	300,000	100,000	45,000	818,000	
Eleventh National Bank	1,177,000	1,000	50,000	2,000	10,000	20,000	1,000	2,000	1,263,000	300,000	100,000	45,000	818,000	
Twelfth National Bank	1,177,000	1,000	50,000	2,000	10,000	20,000	1,000	2,000	1,263,000	300,000	100,000	45,000	818,000	
Thirteenth National Bank	1,177,000	1,000	50,000	2,000	10,000	20,000	1,000	2,000	1,263,000	300,000	100,000	45,000	818,000	
Fourteenth National Bank	1,177,000	1,000	50,000	2,000	10,000	20,000	1,000	2,000	1,263,000	300,000	100,000	45,000	818,000	
Fifteenth National Bank	1,177,000	1,000	50,000	2,000	10,000	20,000	1,000	2,000	1,263,000	300,000	100,000	45,000	818,000	
Sixteenth National Bank	1,177,000	1,000	50,000	2,000	10,000	20,000	1,000	2,000	1,263,000	300,000	100,000	45,000	818,000	
Seventeenth National Bank	1,177,000	1,000	50,000	2,000	10,000	20,000	1,000	2,000	1,263,000	300,000	100,000	45,000	818,000	
Eighteenth National Bank	1,177,000	1,000	50,000	2,000	10,000	20,000	1,000	2,000	1,263,000	300,000	100,000	45,000	818,000	
Nineteenth National Bank	1,177,000	1,000	50,000	2,000	10,000	20,000	1,000	2,000	1,263,000	300,000	100,000	45,000	818,000	
Twentieth National Bank	1,177,000	1,000	50,000	2,000	10,000	20,000	1,000	2,000	1,263,000	300,000	100,000	45,000	818,000	
Twenty-first National Bank	1,177,000	1,000	50,000	2,000	10,000	20,000	1,000	2,000	1,263,000	300,000	100,000	45,000	818,000	
Twenty-second National Bank	1,177,000	1,000	50,000	2,000	10,000	20,000	1,000	2,000	1,263,000	300,000	100,000	45,000	818,000	
Twenty-third National Bank	1,177,000	1,000	50,000	2,000	10,000	20,000	1,000	2,000	1,263,000	300,000	100,000	45,000	818,000	
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Twenty-fifth National Bank	1,177,000	1,000	50,000	2,000	10,000	20,000	1,000	2,000	1,263,000	300,000	100,000	45,000	818,000	
Twenty-sixth National Bank	1,177,000	1,000	50,000	2,000	10,000	20,000	1,000	2,000	1,263,000	300,000	100,000	45,000	818,000	
Twenty-seventh National Bank	1,177,000	1,000	50,000	2,000	10,000	20,000	1,000	2,000	1,263,000	300,000	100,000	45,000	818,000	
Twenty-eighth National Bank	1,177,000	1,000	50,000	2,000	10,000	20,000	1,000	2,000	1,263,000	300,000	100,000	45,000	818,000	
Twenty-ninth National Bank	1,177,000	1,000	50,000	2,000	10,000	20,000	1,000	2,000	1,263,000	300,000	100,000	45,000	818,000	
Thirtieth National Bank	1,177,000	1,000	50,000	2,000	10,000	20,000	1,000	2,000	1,263,000	300,000	100,000	45,000	818,000	
Thirty-first National Bank	1,177,000	1,000	50,000	2,000	10,000	20,000	1,000	2,000	1,263,000	300,000	100,000	45,000	818,000	
Thirty-second National Bank	1,177,000	1,000	50,000	2,000	10,000	20,000	1,000	2,000	1,263,000	300,000	100,000	45,000	818,000	
Thirty-third National Bank	1,177,000	1,000	50,000	2,000	10,000	20,000	1,000	2,000	1,263,000	300,000	100,000	45,000	818,000	
Thirty-fourth National Bank	1,177,000	1,000	50,000	2,000	10,000	20,000	1,000	2,000	1,263,000	300,000	100,000	45,000	818,000	
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Thirty-ninth National Bank	1,177,000	1,000	50,000	2,000	10,000	20,000	1,000	2,000	1,263,000	300,000	100,000	45,000	818,000	
Fortieth National Bank	1,177,000	1,000	50,000	2,000	10,000	20,000	1,000	2,000	1,263,000	300,000	100,000	45,000	818,000	
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Sixtieth National Bank	1,177,000	1,000	50,000	2,000	10,000	20,000	1,000	2,000	1,263,000	300,000	100,000	45,000	818,000	
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Seventieth National Bank	1,177,000	1,000	50,000	2,000	10,000	20,000	1,000	2,000	1,263,000	300,000	100,000	45,000	818,000	
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Ninety-ninth National Bank	1,177,000	1,000	50,000	2,000	10,000	20,000	1,000	2,000	1,263,000	300,000	100,000	45,000	818,000	
One Hundredth National Bank	1,177,000	1,000	50,000	2,000	10,000	20,000	1,000	2,000	1,263,000	300,000	100,000	45,000	818,000	

Luther S. Kauffman, Banker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Tues'y.	Wed'y.	Sold.
Gold	108¾	108¾	—
U. S. 6s—1881—coupons	112	113	—
6-20 1862	106	106¾	107
" 1864	106¾	107	106
" 1865	107	107¼	107
" 1865 new	110	110¼	—
" 1867	112¼	112¾	—
" 1868—coupons	112	11 3/4	—
10-40's—coupons	106	106¼	—
Currency 6s	108¾	109	—
New 5 per cents	107¾	108¼	—
RAILWAYS.			
New York Central	93½	93¾	—
Erie	46	45¾	—
R. R. & R.	1¾	1¾	—
St. Paul	33¾	3 ¾	—
Do. preferred	54¾	55¾	—
Michigan Southern	66¾	67¼	—
Do. Central	71¾	71¾	—
North Western Common	39	39¾	—
Do. preferred	64	65	—
Rock Island	91¾	91¾	—
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	—	97½	—
Pacific Mail	22¾	23	—
Western Union Telegraph	87¾	88¾	—
Ohio & Mississippi	23¾	24¾	—
Union Pacific	19	18¾	—
Toledo & Wabash	—	69¾	—
Marion	—	109	—
Chicago and Alton	89	91	—
Adams Express	—	89	—
American Express	53¾	53	—
U. S. Express	54	53¾	—
W. Fargo & Co. Express	69	69	—
Quicksilver	23¾	24	—

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 18 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

	Wed'y.	Sold.
Penna. Central	45¾	—
Reading	50	—
United Co. of N. J.	114	—
Oil Creek	16	—
Lehigh Valley	56	—
Philadelphia & Erie	32	—
Central Transportation	40	—

NEW YORK, October 22, 1873.

Money was easy, with the principal business at 7 gold, closing at 7 currency. The banks gained $1,000,000 legal tender to-day, and are accommodating merchants as liberal as possible in discounts. Sterling was firmer; sixty days' 108¼, and sight 107¾@108. Gold closed steady at 108¾@108⅝. Carrying rates were 3@6, closing at 6 to flat for borrowing. Clearings $27,000,000. Treasury disbursements $276,000. Customs receipts $296,000. Governments were strong and advanced; the highest rates were at the close. State bonds were quiet and steady. Stocks were irregular, with a decline before one o'clock of ¾@1⅝; afterwards became firm, and closed strong at the highest point of the day in most cases. The widest fluctuation was Ohio and Mississippi, 26@24½@25¾. The heaviest dealings were in Western Union, which closed at an advance of 1¾. Lake Shore closed with an advance of 1¾. New York Central 1, Rock Island ¾, and Union Pacific ¾, with considerable fluctuation during the day in all.

The mystery surrounding President Grant's latest financial letter promises to be cleared up to-morrow, as a general meeting of the Clearing House has been called at the request of President Williams, of the Metropolitan Bank, and six other bank officers, in regard to this letter.

It is stated that Mr. Williams sent a communication to President Grant last week, through the hands of Mr. Anthony, of the firm of Anthony & Hall, and that the latter gentleman had a consultation of two hours with the President at Washington. The result of this was the reply to Williams' letter, which was carried back by Anthony, and also verbal promises to the same gentleman. This letter and the verbal promises are in the vein that the President recognizes the depression now existing in the manufacturing districts of New England, and he advises banks to extend further discount facilities by the free use of loan certificates in the Clearing House, while he will assist, if necessary, by encroaching liberally upon the $44,000,000 reserve in the purchase of exchange and bonds, to fill also by paying out on account of accruing obligations. Some accounts are that the President will put out $3,000,000 per week for some weeks to come, and others that he will buy $5,000,000 worth of exchange and $1,000,000 of bonds, legal tenders. Telegrams from Washington this afternoon deny this whole business on the authority of Secretary Richardson and General Babcock, but there are some bank officers who have seen the letter, and Mr. Anthony also asserts positively that he had an interview with the President and brought the letter to this city.

Governments.—U. s. coupons of 1881, 113; 5-20's of '65, do, 107¾; do '67, do '68, 108; do '68, 112¾; do '68, 111¾; new 5s, 108¾; 10-40s, 106¾; currency 6s, 109¾.

State Bonds.—Bankers' bills 6¾; Missouri, 86¾; Tennessee 6s, 75¾; do new, 68; Virginia new, 56; do old, 55; North Carolina old, 36; do new, 36.

Stocks.—Canton, 31; Western Union Telegraph Co., 88½; Pacific Mail, 23; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 80½; Adams Express, 53; do preferred, 53½; American Express, 53; do preferred, 53½; Erie, 45¾; do preferred, 65; Harlem, 129; do preferred, 127; Michigan Central, 71¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 97½; Fort Wayne & Chicago, 75; Northwestern, 39¾; do preferred, 65; Rock Island 92; Toledo & Wabash, 69¾; do preferred, 78; St. Paul, 3¾; do preferred, 55; New Jersey Central, 88½; Fort Wayne, 88; Terre Haute, 6; do preferred, 15; Chicago & Alton, 91; do preferred, 92; Ohio & Mississippi, 25¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 66; Burlington & Quincy, 88; Lake Shore, 93; Illinois Central, 96; Union Pacific, 18¾; Central Pacific, 91; Union, 72; Marietta & Cincinnati, 15¾; do preferred, 35¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 85¾.

LONDON, October 22—5 P. M.—The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 6 11-16@6 ¾. Consols for money 92¾@92¾; for account 92¾; 5-20's of '65, 93¾; do of '67, 93¾@93¾; do '68, 93¾; new 5s, 91½; Erie, 29.

PARIS, October 22.—Rentes 57f 40c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, October 22, 1873.

The general markets continue dull, but hopes are still entertained that there will soon be a change for the better, notwithstanding the prospects are not very flattering at this writing. The demand is very much restricted for everything, the natural effect of a tight money market, and while there have been no important changes in values in the past few days, nearly all the leading articles are tending downward, shrinkage is still the order of the day.

APPLES—There is a very fair demand, but the supply is largely in excess of it and prices are weak. Choice, though unchanged, ranging from $1@2 per bbl. for common to good, and $2.50 for fancy.

BUTTER—Prime to choice roll, 24@25; fancy, 26@28. Some packed in tubs for exchange and bonds, 23@25 per ton, according to quality. There is very little selling on account of accruing obligations. Some accounts are that the President will put out $3,000,000 per week for some weeks to come, and others that he will buy $5,000,000 worth of exchange and $1,000,000 of bonds, legal tenders. Telegrams from Washington this afternoon deny this whole business on the authority of Secretary Richardson and General Babcock, but there are some bank officers who have seen the letter, and Mr. Anthony also asserts positively that he had an interview with the President and brought the letter to this city.

BEANS—In consequence of increased receipts and stocks accumulating, prices are weak and drooping—we now quote at $2.30@2.35 per bushel, the outside figure for choice navy.

BROOM CORN—There is a fair demand but holders are demanding cash while buyers are asking for time, 60 to 90 days, consequently there is but little doing; prices, however, are firmer.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Quoted at 4¾@5c.

CRANBERRIES—Prime to choice Jersey's $10 @$12. Common quotations at $7@8.

CHESTNUTS—Dull but unchanged, ranging from $1.75@3 per bushel.

CHEESE—It is steady with a continued good demand, but prices remain unchanged. Prime Ohio Factory, 14@14½ to the trade, for August and September make, and 14¾@15 in a jobbing way. Nutmeg still quoted at 17@18c. New America at 18. Prime to choice Ohio Sweitzer, 16@18.

DRIED FRUIT—Small sales of prime bright, new Apples, reported at 6@6½. Nothing doing in Peaches.

EGGS—It is noted in our last report, the market is firmer and strictly fresh may now be fairly quoted at 25.

FLOUR—There is a very fair local demand, but no change in prices. Spring wheat flours, $7.25@7.75, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas, and red winters at $7.50@8. Ohio is also quoted firmer on Tuesday. New York, same date, offals. Rye Flour, $4.75@5.50.

GRAIN—Trade continues quiet so far as this market is concerned, and there is no new or important characteristics worthy of special notice. Wheat declined and buoyant early in the offering and not much inquiry for it, as the millers are buying sparingly. We continue to quote at $1.42@1.45 for fair to prime red; $1.45@1.50 for amber, and $1.58@1.60 for white. The Oat market is steady, with a very good consumptive demand, but prices have undergone a change—sales at 45 to 48, the outside figure for prime white. There does not seem to be much inquiry for Corn, as the supply is light, and the few arrivals are very meagre, prices are pretty well sustained, ranging from 63@65, according to quality. Rye is quiet and steady at 85@90. Barley is dull at 75@80. Flax seed continues very dull and prices are weak and drooping. For New Orleans Molasses prices are still sustained, in consequence of the very limited supply. Rice is weak with a drooping tendency.

GOOSE FEATHERS—Choice live, 55@60c; good to prime 45@50c; fair, 38@45c. Rossted one lb. packages 30c; loose, 29@.

HOPS—Patent Cut Loaf, 12@c; Crushed, Powdered and Granulated, 11½; Standard A, 11; B, 10½; Ex. C, 10¼; Franklin Ex. C, 10¾. Other Yellows run from 9@10.

RICE—Carolina Choice, 9½; Patna,

HOME NEWS.

The "Railroad Article."

Yesterday afternoon District Attorney Swoope received advices from Philadelphia to the effect that the discussion on the "Railroad Article" in the Constitutional Convention has been settled by the adoption of the old article—that is the one which was first passed. This matter has attracted considerable interest and the discussion has been looked to with attention throughout the State.

Runaway Accident.

Yesterday afternoon about four o'clock, as a man named Bushey was driving along Twenty-eighth street in company with his mother, in a buggy, his horse suddenly became frightened and ran away. The pair were thrown out, and Bushy, striking the pavement on his head, was very seriously injured. He was picked up and carried into Corcoran's tavern and properly attended to. He was afterwards removed to his home. The vehicle was demolished.

A Fall of Thirty Feet.

Yesterday afternoon, about two o'clock, a carpenter whose name is George Ehrenberger, met with a serious accident at the new freight depot now building for the Fort Wayne Railroad Company, corner of Eleventh and Penn streets. He was working on a platform on the third story, when he slipped off and fell to the ground floor, striking on the joists about thirty feet below. He was rendered insensible by the fall, but, remarkable to say, he was not badly injured, he being nothing more than badly bruised.

Coleman's Case.

The case of J. M. Coleman is still a subject of interest. He is the Indiana county lawyer who was convicted of embezzlement of a soldier's pension, by means of false certificates. The case was called to the attention of Attorney General Williams by a delegation of Congressmen on Tuesday, and an appeal made for clemency, but the Attorney General refused to interfere directly, and referred the case to the District Attorney of this District, where he was tried; no action as yet decisively has been taken on the case here.

Arrested for Larceny.

Mr. John M. Cooper, of the firm of Fawcett & Cooper, of Diamond alley, yesterday made information before Mayor Blackmore, charging D. L. Rine with the larceny of between eighty and ninety dollars. The deponent alleges that the accused was in their office on Monday last, and when they went out and left him there alone, and on returning they found the above amount of money to be missing. Mr. Rine was arrested late evening on a warrant, and placed in the lock-up where he remained over night and morning, when his side of the case will be developed.

Ex-Mayor Adams Pardoned.

Yesterday morning ex-Mayor Adams, of Allegheny City, was released from the Penitentiary, a pardon having been sent on from Washington. The grounds of his pardon are to the effect that he had already served four years; 24, his conduct had been peculiarly exemplary,—so much so as to deserve special commendation, and 34, that his family were suffering greatly by his prolonged absence from them. Advices were sent to the Penitentiary four years ago for passing counterfeit money, and had served out more than half his term.

Pittsburgh Teachers Abroad.

The Crawford county Teachers Institute has been in session at Riceville the past few days, and has proven quite interesting. Among the participants were Rev. M. B. Soan, Deputy State Superintendent Curry, and Miss Rose A. McCreary, all of Pittsburgh. A correspondent of the Meadville Journal speaks of Mrs. McCreary's elocutionary exercises, says:

"Miss McCreary is an apt teacher of the science of reading, and practices the art in a style much less 'theatrical' than most of our popular readers and elocutionists, who are more worthy of a place in our Institute that Madame Lucca or Booth."

Alleged Postoffice Defalcation at Conneautville.

We learn from the Meadville *Republican* that there is a rumor afloat to the effect that "the Postmaster at Conneautville is discovered to be a defaulter. It is certain that special Postoffice Agent J. C. Hays spent several days last week investigating that office, and it has been stated that he has found a deficiency in the Postmaster's accounts of from $1,200 to $1,500. There has been rumors for months past of irregularities and malpractices had been discovered which will render the removal of the Postmaster necessary. Col. Hays has been interviewed, but evidently does not wish to tell what he knows upon the subject. Still, some information has been obtained from such a source as to convince of the truth of the above statement."

Obituary.

Charlie, infant son of Mr. N. N. Case, of Allegheny City, died on Monday evening, at the residents of his parents on Webster avenue, near Jackson street. The little boy, who was but three years of age, was playing about the house in the morning full of spirit, and apparently in the enjoyment of good health. The death angel had passed by that day, and at eight o'clock in the evening the child was dead. A number of physicians were in almost constant attendance, and strenuous exertions were made to save the little sufferer, but their knowledge and skill proved of no avail. Mr. Case and his entire family have the warmest sympathies of all their friends in the hour of their affliction, and the train yesterday conveyed the body to Shaner's Station, the former home of Mr. Case, on the Connellsville Railroad, where the funeral took place.

"Nineteen Beautiful Years."

It is with feelings of sincere sympathy that we tender expressions of condolence to our friends, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hall, of Allegheny, who have just been greatly bereaved in the death of Lizzie J., their eldest daughter. The sad ev nt occurred at the family residence, No. 217 Allegheny avenue, on Tuesday morning, and though not entirely unexpected, came with almost as much force as though it had arrived. The disease had been peculiarly exemplary,—so much so as to deserve special commendation, and 34, that his family were suffering greatly by his prolonged absence from them. Advices were sent to the Penitentiary four years ago for passing counterfeit money, and had served out more than half his term.

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